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CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

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By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

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WAR NEWS
A NEW TELEPHONE.WONDERFUL DISCOVERY BY FRENCH DOCTOR:
THE FACE FREE.

The *Petit Journal* publishes an interview with Dr. Jules Glover, who has made a wonderful discovery in connection with the telephone, which is about to be communicated to the Academy of Medicine by Professor Arsonval.

Dr. Glover says: "I have found a way of telephoning which leaves the face free for reading and the hands free for writing, without any apparatus for the mouth or nose, or even at the side. A voice is particularly pure and clear. I am looking after wounded soldiers at Beaujeu, and while auscultating them by means of microphones I succeeded little by little in discovering a new telephone transmitted by means of the microphonic auscultation of the voice."—*Reuter*.

USE OF POISON-GAS.

ARCHBISHOP'S VIEW.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to Mr. Asquith deprecated senseless riots or the desire for retaliation in regard to the use of gas. He said he hoped Britain would never lower herself to the level of the enemy. He believed in the nation's righteous indignation taking a worthier form in a resolve that all should throw every ounce of strength against the enemy.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, emphasised the German General Staff's deliberate adoption of such a weapon as a cruel, wanton outrage, which had aroused a righteous and consuming indignation unparalleled in our history. He welcomed the suggestion that the Church should enforce upon members their primary duty to contribute national service in every form to the war effort, and that the Empire's fortunes and conscience ever had been engaged.

A SPIRIT OF HATRED.

DREADFUL HAND-TO-HAND STRUGGLES.

A corporal of the Black Watch, wounded in the engagement at Aubers, states that for bitter hand-to-hand fighting the action was unequalled. The use of gas by the Germans and the *Lusitania* outrage have driven all false sentiment out of the men. They went into battle crying, "Remember the *Lusitania*."

During eight hours fighting the Black Watch rushed the German trench seven times, and finally threw themselves upon the enemy like madmen. Britons and Germans lay in heaps around the blood-soaked parapet.

Some of the wounded fought each other upon the ground, and hurled gibes and curses at each other with their dying breath. The scene was indescribably terrible. It was hard to believe that Christians could show such hatred.

The Black Watch, after the seventh charge, held the ground, and the Germans ran. "We were too exhausted," concluded the corporal, "to follow, and many of us slept beside the dead."

THE OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

BRITAIN NOT TO IMPORT MEN.

An Australian paper states that some time ago it was announced that the British Government desired the services of workmen to assist in the manufacture of munitions of war. Since then the Prime Minister and the Defence Department have been flooded with applications. Between 500 and 600 were received. Cable messages were despatched to the High Commissioner, and advice has now been received from the Imperial Government that the matter has been carefully considered by the Munitions of War Committee, who appreciate highly the offer of assistance. They feel, however, that the question of transport, distance, and the testing of the workmen who might be sent make it difficult of acceptance.

In conveying this decision His Majesty's Government intimate that they are most grateful for the spirit which has dictated the offer. In these circumstances no arrangements will be made by the Commonwealth Government to send men to England for the purpose mentioned.

THE CAPTURE OF CARENCEY.

FRENCH DETERMINATION.

It is reported officially that 2,000 Germans were made prisoners at Carencey, which was defended by four lines of trenches. Every house was fortified, and there were subterranean passages connecting the cellars. Carencey has been a dangerous salient throughout the winter.

Prior to the infantry assault on May 9th over 90,000 projectiles shattered Carencey. The French then rushed up with furious *elan*, and captured three lines of trenches. They re-attacked on the 10th. Companies cleverly advanced in small groups, but carried away by their ardour, they advanced beyond the orders, and crossed the Souchez road, where they lost rather seriously, being unable to maintain themselves on the border of the road.

The problem on May 11 was to destroy a trench which enabled the Germans to pass to any locality in absolute security. After a fight the French captured the wood east of the village, preventing the Germans using the trench.

The enemy still held the Ablain-road, but we gradually encircled Carencey by converging attacks from the east, west Hill 125, and the west, where we came against a vast quarry, 200 feet deep, containing a complete fort, with casemates, and cave shelters. Here the enemy resisted for two hours with remarkable obstinacy.

The French were aflame with determination to win, and, at the cost of heavy losses the slopes were finally crowned.

A thousand Bavarians, Saxons, and Badenians surrendered. All were tired and dejected, but hostile. Officers, however, remarked: "Your firing was mathematical. The infantry advanced so quickly that it was impossible to resist."

BLOODHOUNDS!

TERRIFYING TALE FOR THE HUNGARIANS.

The papers published last month most astounding German information with regard to the British preparations for throwing thousands of bloodhounds against the German lines, says the *Morning Post's* Petrograd correspondent.

It seems that in order to explain away the recent use of asphyxiating gases and to win back Hungarian respect, which seemed to be slipping away, they officially circulated information in Hungary and Austria to the following effect:—

We received absolutely trustworthy information some weeks ago that the English are training two thousand most ferocious bloodhounds, which they intend to send against our lines before storming our positions. The dogs are to be starved for days before the attack and are trained on dummy soldiers dressed in German uniforms.

Only two of the papers give any credit to the story, the *Pester Lloyd*, of course, and the *Pesti Naplo*, which naïvely comments upon the story from the dog-fancier's point of view, pointing out that the dogs, when they see their comrades falling out under the German fire, will turn and fly, and give immense trouble to their masters.

"England will be as unsuccessful with this inhuman scheme," it says, "as she was with the many others she invented, and which will not be initiated by the cultured Germans."

HOW TO TAKE A TRENCH.

CENSOR'S COMMENTS ON AMUSING LETTER.

A Corporal in France, writing to his brother, who is training in England, says:—

We have been working for about a week, so we are going back to the trenches for a rest. We are quite ready to meet the Germans again; we have scrubbed our entrenching tool handles and polished our bayonet scabbards, cleaned our equipment, dubbed our boots, and all of us have our cap badges in our caps. We have been inspected by all the generals in the Army, and Sir John French is bringing some more to inspect us on Monday. We are giving our entrenching tool handles an extra scrub for this.

You'll be surprised when you get out here, but I don't think you will be wanted. We shall most likely finish the job this next week. We can present arms by numbers well enough now to take a really serious part in the fighting.

There is going to be some keen work done next week; only yesterday one of our bomb-throwers with three of our men out in an excess of zeal. That's only practising. Heaven knows what will happen when he really gets to work.

You don't know how to take a trench, do you? Quite simple. Somebody goes in front and cuts the barbed wire, then the bomb-throwers throw a lot of bombs into the trench, and then the rest advance and take the trench. It's best to select an unoccupied trench for this pastime.

It is Sunday to-morrow, and we do not have pack drill, so I shall do a bit of washing. I read the other day, "Tommy can march better with his pack on than without." Our C.O. must have read this also. It will be a bad day for the writer of same when I drop across him. It will be five rounds rapid. By the way, for your own good, practise rapid leading and frigate.

I am going on writing and I don't know whether it will go through. Our own officers censor the letters. (*We'd like some more like this—Censor.*) One way of getting our own back. They give us plenty of parade; we write a lot of letters to find them something to do. (*Thanked we also "du" parade—Censor.*) They must get plenty of fun out of it, judging by a few I've helped to write. I'm the dictionary for my section.

GREAT MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

HUNDREDS BUTCHERED BY THE TURKS IN PERHIA.

Reuter's Agency last month learns that intelligence received in London from North-Western Persia gives terrible accounts of the wholesale massacre of Christians by Turks and Kurds.

A letter just to hand dated Tabriz, April 8th, says that the following dispatch sent by special messenger had been received there from Dr. Shedd, chief of the American Mission at Urmiah:—

All Christian villages plundered and burnt. One thousand killed. Two thousand dead from disease. One hundred persons killed in last ten days. Our lives are in danger. Help is needed at once. Total Turks in Urmiah two hundred. They have no guns, and stay only to kill Christians. Help at once.

Extracts of a report sent by the Russian Vice-Consul at Salmas give a shocking account of cold-blooded murders, outrages on girls, destruction of villages and desecration of the Holy Scriptures both at Urmiah and Salmas. This declares that the native Moslems had carried off a very great number of married women and girls and that young women had been outraged, mostly in churches and on altars.

CHEROKEE BURNED ALIVE
At Gulpashan, on the orders of the Turkish Consul, the town was plundered and burnt. Eighty-five prominent men were bound, taken to the graveyard, and butchered like animals before their relatives.

One minister was crucified, one burnt alive, and a bishop hanged. Refugees in the Catholic Mission were taken before the Turkish Consul, sixty-four being beheaded.

At Salmas parties of Christians were led out to a village and massacred. Two fields were covered with corpses of men, their arms being tied together. In other cases their victims were tied to ladders with their heads sticking through the rungs. The heads were then hacked off and the bodies flung into wells. The report states that in Salmas alone over 700 Christians were massacred three days before the arrival of the Russian army.

The burial of the victims under the orders of the Russian Consul took over three days. All the bodies were naked and many terribly mutilated.

THE BATTLE OF ARRAS.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

An officer wounded north of Arras states: The troops at sunrise on Sunday received warning to attack the hill, and shouts of joy were raised. The artillery battered the German trenches with terrific effect, hurling men and earth high in the air.

An advance was ordered at 7 o'clock. The French crept to the wood at the outskirts of which were the first German trenches. A hail of bullets from mitrailleuses burst on the attackers, and orders were given for a bayonet charge. One rush carried the trenches, and then we made a second. The suddenness of the onslaught bewildered the Germans, most of whom fled in terror of the bayonet, the remainder being swiftly despatched.

The French swept onward and breasted the hill. When half way up a dreadful rifle fire from the crest checked the charge. At last the French sought cover, obtaining little. They suffered terribly, but the French "seventy-fives" re-opened, silencing the German fire, and tearing up the entanglements.

The charge was resumed under a murderous flanking fire to the ruined entanglements, where there was a fresh terror. Holes had been dug every yard, and in each was a bayonet. The French paused, weary of the four hours' up-hill struggle, and the enemy rushed up masses of reserves.

The French artillery tore gaps in their ranks, but the Germans swarmed to the hill-top. The French carried another trench and pressed on a hundred metres. A fresh storm broke from the enemy's mitrailleuses and the French fell back and rested for the night.

They fought again for the hilltop on Monday all day long, and victory came on Tuesday, a double turning movement enabling the French to reach the goal.

BRITISH CHECK AT AUBERS.

IN THE TRENCH OF DEATH.

The *Daily Mail* publishes a spectator's account of the fight at Aubers on May 9th, stating that it was Neuve Chapelle on a greater scale. There was a long, unbroken uproar of artillery, the German lines being hidden in drifting clouds of white, black, and greenish-yellow puffs of smoke. The Germans were forced to advance in haste and take the open in many places in order to reinforce the front lines.

A whirlwind of shells met them, and a bombardment lasting three-quarters of an hour crumpled the front parapet at various points, but the barricades were stoutly built.

The British infantry's advance was the signal for a murderous rifle and machine-gun fire, which rent and battered the British lines. These soon became a series of disjointed links in a chain whose remnants pushed onward in the teeth of death.

The men fell in clusters, the dead lying crumpled and the wounded staggering back to shelter. Some of the British reached the foot of the parapet and were driven back. The attack had been checked.

The guns on both sides fired furiously till late in the afternoon, when the British launched another attack. The infantry again fell in struggling heaps, but swarmed over the parapet and captured a section of the trench. However, the German line on either side was strong and unbroken. Apparently the prize was not considered worth the cost of sending reinforcements, which would be swept by the tempest of fire, and the line was ordered to retire.

The British, dismayed at the order, leapt over the parapet, and doubled towards the British trench, some fast, some slow, reluctant to retire, and carrying the wounded under a shower of bullets and bombs.

The narrator points out that the sacrifice was not wasted, for the guns turned on the British weakened the German defence against the French, who were enabled to break the line a few miles away.

BOGUS "BRITISH" GOODS.

THE ENEMY'S METHODS.

It is not always possible to know when one is buying German goods. Even patriotic purchasers who take the trouble to look at the labels are sometimes deceived. German factories are established in various parts of the world. Some of them bear English names, and to all outward appearances are British. A glance at the shareholders' list would show, however, that while the wages might be paid in the country in which the industry is established, the profits go to Germany. There are many ways by which this money can reach the enemy. Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and America are in communication with England, and there is nothing to prevent agents in those countries acting on behalf of the German shareholders in the English factories. That is a leakage which even the might of the British navy cannot prevent.

How, then, is a remedy to be applied? A suggestion has been made to the Federal Government by the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. It is that the trademarks of concerns in which the majority of shareholders are known to be Germans should be published officially as a guidance to shoppers. It might then be found that even in Australia there are manufactures of this kind. If we are to assist in crushing Prussian militarism by means of a commercial boycott, the Chamber maintains it should be thoroughly done. And unless assistance is afforded by the Government it is feared that many people will continue to unwittingly help the enemy by supplying him with the means of providing poisonous gases and other barbarous devices associated with German Kultur.

EASTERN EXTENSION, A. & C. TELEGRAPH CO. (LTD).

WORKING UNDER WAR CONDITIONS.

The annual meeting of this Company was held on the 11th May at Electric House, Finsbury-pavement, London, under the presidency of Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., the Chairman.

The General Manager and Secretary (Mr. F. E. Hesse) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the financial results of the past year's working, and mentioned certain operations which had depleted the general reserve fund by £73,000, leaving it at the end of the year at £256,000. At the last meeting he indicated that the loss created by the sale of investments during the past year would be deducted from the provision shown in the balance-sheet of £200,000 for investment fluctuations, but the directors had considered it to be a wiser policy to charge the whole loss against the general reserve fund and leave the £200,000 intact. The reserve fund investments had been carefully re-valued on the basis of the official prices quoted at the end of last year and on March 31st, from which it was found that the provision already made was sufficient to cover the existing depreciation. (Cheers.) With regard generally to the changed conditions brought about by the war, with the company's extensive cable system, and their repairing steamers having to move about in waters more or less frequented by hostile vessels, the directors and the staff had necessarily had an anxious and somewhat difficult time since the conflict began. Their chief duty and endeavour had naturally been efficiently to maintain telegraphic communication, and although they had had a good deal of repairing work to carry out from time to time, they had so far been fortunate enough to be able to carry on the traffic without a single interruption of any importance. Considerable dislocation in the traffic arrangements had, however, been caused by the war, but the directors had done everything in their power to meet the requirements of and to minimize the inconvenience caused to the telegraphing public by the new situation, while at the same time fulfilling their duties to the State.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CABLE COMPANIES. Under the landing licences controlling the relations between the cable companies and the Governments concerned, Governments in time of war had the right to take possession of the companies' offices and control the traffic. That right was exercised by the British Government on Sunday, August 2nd, and on the following day the transmission of all public code and cipher telegrams was suspended, and the public were only allowed to send their telegrams in plain French or English language at full rates.

The CHAIRMAN then referred to the consequent alterations made in the transmission of telegrams for the public, who, he said, might rest assured that, as soon as it was possible, with due regard to the prompt transmission of Government and ordinary commercial telegrams, week-end telegrams would again be accepted for transmission over the Eastern cables.

Having regard to the heavy traffic which they had at times to transmit, it was very fortunate that the new cables laid by the Eastern and the Eastern Extension Companies between Suez and Hongkong, and Colombo, were completed and opened for traffic before the outbreak of war. The shareholders would be interested to learn that the directors arranged some time ago for the free transmission over their lines of messages sent by Government Departments relating to the killed and wounded amongst the British Empire Forces, and also for the exchange between soldiers, sailors, or nurses of the Expeditionary Forces and their relatives in different parts of the world. (Cheers.)

THE "EIDEN" RAID AT THE COCOS STATION. He then alluded to the damage which was done to the company's Cocos station by the attack made upon it on November 8th last by the German cruiser *Eiden*, and to the circumstances which led to that vessel's being driven ashore in a hopeless condition by the Australian cruiser *Sydney*. The staff's action on that occasion, he continued, was much appreciated by His Majesty's Government, and letters (which he read) warmly approving the services of the staff had also been received from the Colonial Office and Lloyd's Committee. Thanks to the arrangements previously organized and the efficiency and energy of the staff, they were able to resume working at the Cocos station within 24 hours of the *Eiden's* raid. (Cheers.) The raid might easily have been attended with serious loss of life, but no personal injury was inflicted on the Cocos staff. Unhappily, a very different state of things resulted from the deplorable mutiny which broke out at Singapore last February, when among the many killed and wounded, three valued members of their staff, together with the wife of one of them, were murdered, and two others were seriously injured.

He afterwards referred in warm cordial terms to the patriotic devotion and the high sense of duty shown by the staff on shore and afloat in all parts of the company's system, and also at their head office; and remarked that they all owed a very great debt of gratitude to Sir John Denison-Pender, who had been working early and late at the head office directing, controlling, and advising not only the staff, but the Government officials who had wished to consult him. It would also interest the shareholders to know that two of the directors, the Hon. George Peel and the Hon. Arthur B. B. Peel, had been serving with His Majesty's forces since the outbreak of the war. In conclusion, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts and the declaration of the dividend and bonus mentioned.

The Vice-Chairman (Sir John Denison-Pender, K.C.M.G.) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously; and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, the directors, the secretary, and the staff terminated the proceedings.

FORGERY CHARGE AGAINST A FOREIGNER.**FURTHER HEARING AT SHANGHAI POLICE COURT.**

In H. M. Police Court at Shanghai on the 7th inst. before G. W. King, Esq., Magistrate.

Harold L. Blair, an employee of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, was charged:—For that he on June 2nd, 1915, at Shanghai, feloniously did forge a certain valuable security, to wit, a compradore order drawn by the firm of Butterfield & Swire purporting to be payable to and Captain R. J. Cain and purporting to be signed by the said firm of Butterfield & Swire and dated June 2nd, 1915, with intent to defraud.

Two further charges were added, relating to dates between February 28th and May 31st, accusing the defendant of forging eleven compradore orders drawn on Butterfield & Swire, purporting to be made payable to certain persons and to be signed by Butterfield & Swire, totalling in the aggregate \$3,272.54, with intent to defraud. Further, that on various dates between April 13th and May 31st, the defendant feloniously did utter the above-mentioned compradore orders, knowing the same to be forged.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared to prosecute, and the defendant was represented by Mr. E. W. Godfrey.

Mr. Norman, in stating the facts of the case, said that Mr. Barrett, the head book-keeper in Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's, was looking through the returned compradore orders on Thursday morning, June 3rd. He noticed, and was surprised to see, such a large amount as the one referred to in the first charge. Mr. Barrett went to another member of the department, Mr. Towns, whose duty it was to initial all compradore orders, the initial being in the form of a stamp, "Compradore paid," with Mr. Towns' initials. Seeing the initials, Mr. Barrett spoke to Mr. Towns, and asked him how it came about that such a large amount was paid by the compradore, instead of cheque. The rule in the office was that the firm did not pay their captains and other employees by compradore order unless in cases of emergency.

Upon the compradore order being shown to Mr. Towns, he saw the initials on it were not his own. The accused's desk was in the same room, and Mr. Barrett went across to Blair, whose business it was to write out the compradore orders before they were signed by Mr. Towns. Blair said the compradore order was in his handwriting. Mr. Barrett then went back to Mr. Towns, who remembered that the particular amount had been paid by cheque at the same time before. They looked at the counterfoil in the cheque book, and found that Captain Cain had received exactly the same amount a few days previously. Mr. Barrett went to see Mr. Mackay, the manager, and when he came back he noticed that Blair had left the room. Mr. Towns was instructed to make inquiries, and he went to a certain room where he saw a boy packing a bag, which was taken to Butterfield & Swire's office. Mr. Barrett spoke to the defendant over the telephone, Blair happening to ring up a place where Mr. Barrett was at the time. He asked the defendant to go and see Mr. Mackay. He did so, and Mr. Barrett was present at the interview, and the Court would hear that Blair made certain statements. He said he knew about these things, and from a lot of compradore orders he picked out those produced which he had obtained money on. The total amount was \$5,120.50.

His worship continued Mr. Newman, would hear that the accused's methods were different in most of the cases. For instance, with regard to the first order, it would appear that he made out the whole of the order, and Mr. Towns would give evidence that the signature on it was not his. The Court would also hear that a cheque was paid to Captain Cain for a similar amount a few days previously. Captain Cain left on his ship almost immediately, and Blair cashed the order and received the money. At the interview with Mr. Mackay, the defendant handed over \$800, which were in his pocket. He said he wished to return it.

Dealing with the compradore orders relative to the second charge, Mr. Newman said that the order was signed by Mr. Finlayson instead of by Mr. Murray. The defendant went to Mr. Finlayson and asked him to let him have a duplicate of the original order, as he wanted it for book purposes. When he got it, he cashed it with the compradore. In each case he forged the endorsement. It was made out to Mr. J. Williams, a second officer on one of the B. & S. boats. There were several letters asking the compradore to pay Mr. Williams his pay from certain dates, being sent in from time to time by the captain of the vessel—the *Kushing*. It was an order on Butterfield & Swire to pay the captain when he went to the office, and when he called he was given a cheque or a compradore order, as the case might be. There was no direct evidence, but Mr. Newman said it was obvious that the defendant got the letters, and put the rubber stamp on "please pay," and Mr. Towns would tell the Court that his signature had been forged. The letter was then presented to the compradore.

It was impossible for the compradore to say now whether he paid the money over to Blair or not, but his submission was that Blair picking out the letters proved that he had got the money. There was another order to Captain D. F. Davies, signed by Captain Nelson, the marine superintendent. The original would be produced from which the other one was copied in detail by the defendant, as it was one which he picked out from the lot but before him. The initials on the original were those of Captain Nelson, but those in the duplicate were not. The defendant must have forged the whole of the document, forged the marine superintendent's signature, and also the initials of Mr. Towns. It was a very good imitation, and the only thing on it which was written by Captain Nelson was the

date, the inference being that the defendant had probably got hold of a blank form from the marine superintendent's room, with that date on it. There were also a couple of compradore orders on the Main Peking, but it was not certain how the defendant managed to get hold of these. Mr. Newman instanced other cases of a similar nature, and in regard to one concerning Captain Lloyd, counsel and he thought the Court would have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that Captain Lloyd's signature had been forged. It was impossible to prove definitely with regard to the defendant's admission—with regard to all the documents, but it was quite possible to prove, without that admission, several of the cases.

The first witness called was Mr. E. C. Barrett, chief accountant in Butterfield & Swire's office. He said that one of his first duties in the morning was to go through the compradore's cash vouchers, and he then handed them over to the man in the office who wrote up the cash book. On Thursday morning, the witness was looking through these receipts, and he came across the one purporting to be paid to Captain Cain. Being such an unusually large amount and having heard nothing about it previously, he spoke to Mr. Towns, his chief assistant, on the subject. Mr. Towns professed ignorance, and examined closely the compradore order. The witness then tackled Blair about the writing on the order, and he admitted it was his. He asked him whose initials were on the order, and he replied "Towns." Witness spoke again to Mr. Towns, and in consequence of what he told him, Mr. Towns examined the order again and produced a cheque book. He showed witness the counterfoil, dated June 11th, which was identical with the amount of the compradore order. After coming to certain conclusions the witness went to the manager's office. He went back to his own office a few minutes later and noticed that Blair was not at his desk. Witness ascertained that the accused was not in the building, and he then went to a certain room. He met an individual there, and while he was in the room the telephone bell rang. Blair was speaking, and witness asked him where he was. The accused replied that he was a long way off. Witness told him that "it would be much better for him if he made a clean breast of the whole business," and asked him if he would go round to the office and see Mr. Mackay. The accused said he did not care to. However, he did go to the office, and saw Mr. Mackay just before half-past one.

Mr. Godfrey—Any statements then made by my client should not be brought in evidence against him now in view of the statement already made by Mr. Barrett and what was held out to him if he went to the office.

Mr. Newman—I dare say there was an inducement, because Butterfield & Swire were very reluctant to prosecute.

His worship—There was a particular statement made by Mr. Barrett, a person in authority over the accused. The law is very clear on this point.

Mr. Barrett continued that he was instructed to investigate the cash books with Blair, who had, on witness's suggestion, consented to assist him.

At this stage Captain R. Nelson gave evidence. The compradore order produced, he said, was in his handwriting and the signature was his. The other one, however, was not in his handwriting, neither was the signature his. He thought it was an attempt to imitate it. The only item in his handwriting was the date.

In the afternoon, Mr. John R. Greaves, sub-manager of Butterfield & Swire, was called. He said he was present at the interview between Mr. Mackay and the accused on June 3rd.

Mr. Godfrey said the objection which had been applied equally in that case. His objection to the evidence of the alleged admissions made by the defendant was that an inducement, a hope of favour, was held out to him to go to Mr. Mackay's office, and that therefore the evidence of what happened there was inadmissible.

His worship said he must hear the evidence, and then he would give a ruling. The Court was ordered to be cleared for this purpose.

Mr. Barrett later continued his evidence, and referring to the orders drawn in the name of Captain Lloyd, said that on the date the order was presented by the accused, the Captain was on a journey from Tientsin to Swatow. On June 2nd, the date on which the compradore order in the name of Captain Cain was presented, the captain was not in Shanghai, and the same referred to Captain Davies.

The next witness was Mr. D. J. Finlayson, assistant superintendent engineer. He was handed a compradore order payable to J. Williams, chief engineer, on sick pay \$400, signed by Mr. Murray. The other order for a similar amount was signed by him, the explanation being that Blair went to him and said the original had been lost, and he wanted a copy for the book office. There was a similar incident with respect to a Mr. Murray, an engineer.

Mr. J. T. Towns, an assistant book-keeper, produced the counterfoil of a cheque paid to Mr. Cain. He said that he was handed a compradore order for a similar amount on June 3rd, the signature on which was not his. He gave other instances where the signatures on the orders were not his, and continued that on June 3rd he went to the defendant's rooms, where he found a boy packing a bag. This was taken to the office.

An employee in the compradore's office of Butterfield & Swire gave evidence of when the compradore orders were paid, and spoke of those which were paid to the defendant.

The Court adjourned.—N.C. Daily News.

The Times military correspondent asserts that no German offensive in France on a large scale is practicable before the end of July, and not then if the Russians hold together. Our present duty, he urges, is to exploit the German offensive, and to send every available man to prosecute our offensive in France and Flanders.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.**AN APPEAL IN THE SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA.****MAGISTRATE ORDERED TO CONVICT.**

In H. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai on the 7th inst., Sir Havilland de Saumarez, Judge, heard an appeal by the Crown in connection with the prosecution of Messrs. Andrews, von Fischer & George, Ltd., under the "Trading with the Enemy" regulations. The notice of appeal read as follows:—

L. Herbert Phillips, being the complainant in a matter entitled *Re: Andrews, von Fischer & George, Limited*, which was heard in His Britannic Majesty's Police Court at Shanghai, and determined therein on May 21st, 1915, under the provisions of Article 48 of the China Order in Council, 1904, and being dissatisfied with so much of the decision of the said Court as determined that upon the evidence that the said Andrews, von Fischer & George, Limited, did on or about January 28th, 1915, open a credit with the Shanghai Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society, a neutral Banking Corporation, for the purpose of meeting and paying for drafts from time to time to be drawn by Ed. Kanitz & Co., of Hamburg, in Germany, an enemy country, on the said Andrews, von Fischer & George, Limited, through the Head Office in Amsterdam of the said Netherlands Trading Society and further that on or about February 5th, 1915, the said Ed. Kanitz & Co. did draw on the said Andrews, von Fischer & George, Limited, for £76,610 and that the said Netherlands Trading Society in consequence and consideration of the credits so opened as aforesaid by the said Andrews, von Fischer & George, Limited, paid to the said Ed. Kanitz & Co. the said sum of £76,610, the amount of the said draft, and further the said draft was subsequently, to-wit, on or about March 29th, 1915, accepted by the said Andrews, von Fischer & George, Limited, interest being charged on the face value of the said draft, as against Andrews, von Fischer & George, Limited, by the said Netherlands Trading Society at the rate of 6 per cent. as from the date of the financing by the said Society of the said draft as aforesaid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until payment and that upon the facts that the said Andrews, von Fischer & George, Limited, had not committed an offence within the meaning of Regulation 2, sub-paragraph 4 of "Trading with the Enemy Regulations, 1915," do hereby give you notice that I appeal therefrom to the Full Court as erroneous in point of law, that is to say that the conduct and actions of the said Andrews, von Fischer & George, Ltd., constitute an acceptance, payment and dealing with a negotiable instrument held on behalf of an enemy, they having at the time of acceptance, payment and dealing reasonable ground for believing that the said draft was held on behalf of an enemy.

His lordship observed that there was no Assistant Judge to constitute a Full Court, but the nature of the appeal was such as to make it unnecessary, in his opinion, that there should be two judges.

Counsel then opened his case, and much argument ensued between Judge and counsel on the question as to whether the draft had been bought or not on the Bank.

In giving his decision, his lordship said: "This is an appeal from a finding of the Registrar sitting summarily on a charge brought under the Trading With the Enemy Regulations, 11 (4). The words are: 'Any person subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China who accepts, pays, or otherwise deals with any negotiable instrument held by or on behalf of an enemy, having at the time of such acceptance, payment, or dealing reasonable grounds for believing that such instrument is held by or on behalf of an enemy commits an offence.'"

In deciding the case, it seems to me that the Magistrate based his decision on his coming to the conclusion on the evidence that this draft had been purchased by the Netherlands Trading Society. Now, it is a question of law whether on the facts before the Court there had been in fact a purchase of this draft. The evidence was that this draft, dated February 5th, was drawn by an alien enemy on account of goods which had been shipped to them and they accepted it on March 29th, a date posterior to the King's Regulations. It was payable to the Netherlands Trading Society, and the Society here now holds it. On January 6th, 1915, they opened a credit with the Society, here, for the sum of £2,500, and an advice of that fact was sent to the Society at Amsterdam. The bank in Amsterdam paid, on February 20th, 1915, the amount of the bill, the draft, on account of that credit of £2,500. The question is, whether in those circumstances the Magistrate was right in coming to the conclusion that there had been a purchase of this draft. I think if one looks at the whole of the transaction, the proper conclusion on those facts to come to is that this is purely a banking transaction, and that in this matter the Netherlands Trading Society in fact acted as bankers. It does not seem to me that they bought the draft from Edward Kanitz & Co., but that they were being employed by Kanitz to enable him to deal with the respondents, and the respondents were also carrying on their dealings with Kanitz & Co. through a neutral bank in order to avoid difficulties which might at some time arise. In this case they have reason, in consequence of the passing of the King's Regulations; and if one looks at the transaction as a whole it seems to me that the gist of the whole matter is that this document should be held on behalf of Kanitz & Co. by this Society in the ordinary and proper course of their business. Unfortunately for the respondents, the Legislature has now stepped in and says that such an act is not to be tolerated. I therefore think the Magistrate was wrong in holding that this was a purchase; and as it was not a purchase, but a transaction such as I have described, he should have held that the draft was held on behalf of the enemy. The matter will therefore be remitted to the Magistrate, with the direction to convict.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.**CANTON'S CONTRIBUTION.**

His Majesty's Consul General, Canton, has remitted to the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund local subscriptions for May amounting to £292-38-5d. The total amount sent from Canton to date is £1,790 17s. 10d.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.**FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.**

Amount acknowledged to 29th May, 1915
Mr. F. G. Becke (Contribution for May) \$5,017.11
Sergeant Cashman (Sheng Shui) 15.00
Mr. J. C. Saunders 5.00
Late Engineer Commander Hammond, R.N. who met his death when H.M.S. *Triumph* was torpedoed 14.50
A Friend 10.00
Further Contribution from members of the Committee:—
Mr. D. W. Craddock \$10.00
Mr. Gaston Liebert 10.00
Mr. W. Barker 10.00
Mr. J. H. Gardiner 10.00
Mr. W. A. Dowley 10.00
Mr. G. J. B. Sayer 10.00
\$ 60.00

Amount expended \$5,137.61
Balance in hand \$4,886.07

Subscribers will be pleased to know that the amount sent to date is 1,005,000 Cigarettes and 2,985 lbs. Plug Tobacco. The cost of the *Weekend Cigarettes* is £1 per 3,000; and the Plug Tobacco 11d. per lb. these being the same prices as are charged to those who order direct from the manufactory at home. Very much cheaper Cigarettes could be obtained locally, but the Committee decided after due consideration to send a class at least as good as those sent from home.

A communication has been received that the consignment ordered by telegram, dated 1st May, were despatched to the following, and it will be seen they are distributed as far as possible amongst the different regiments:—

Woodbine, Tobacco, Plug		
1st York and Lancaster Regiment	10,000	44 lbs.
1st Loyal N. Lancs. Regt.	10,000	44 "
2nd Northumberland Fusiliers	10,000	22 "
1st Manchester	5,000	22 "
3rd King's Royal Rifles	5,000	22 "
27th Division	5,000	22 "
4th Oxford and Bucks L.I.	5,000	22 "
2nd Cavalry Division	5,000	22 "
No. 2 General Hospital	10,000	22 "
No. 3 General Hospital	10,000	22 "
2nd Devon Regiment	10,000	22 "
1st Gloucester Regiment	10,000	22 "
2nd Northampton Regt.	10,000	22 "

AN APPEAL.

Mr. Geo. J. B. Sayer, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, of 19, Queen's Road Central, makes the following appeal to the generously disposed to "Keep the old flag flying."

Let's forget we are living in a well-governed and tight little island in ease and comfort, with every good thing available. Our friends who are fighting our battle and who are keeping the old flag flying for our beloved King and Country, are deserving some little consideration at our hands, which will let them know that although so far away we are thinking of them in their hour of need.

Many more acknowledgments have been received from the brave fellows at the Front and Trenches showing their appreciation of the gifts, which are most acceptable, and thanking the generous donors. I give an extract from a letter sent from France, dated 23rd April, 1915:—
"It is always nice to know that our kinsmen in the Colonies are thinking about us here, but a little help of this kind is worth heaps of sympathy."

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.**CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.**

LEAVE.
1.—Pte. D. G. Bruce is granted leave of absence from 12th June, 1915, to 12th December, 1915.

PARADES.
2.—Parades for Monday, 14th instant, 5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Squad Drill and Skirmishing at Headquarters.
6.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Aiming drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters. Corp. Grimes, R.E., will attend.

DETAIL.
3.—On duty at Headquarters: H.K.V.R. On duty at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon: H.K.V.R.
At Kowloon (Detention Camp).
On duty 14th instant: Scout Company.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Weall.
Orderly Officer: 2/Lieut. Bonnar.
H.K.V.R.
Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant Hurley, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.**(CENTRAL POLICE STATION.)****PARADES.**

The orders issued by courtesy of the Press on evening of the 11th inst., and morning of 12th inst., are cancelled, and the following take their place:—
Monday, June 14th.—No. 1 Platoon British Company, with Service.
Indian Platoon, 5.30 p.m.
Tuesday, June 15th.—Portuguese Company under Chief Inspector, 5.30 p.m.
No. 2 Platoon, British Company at Water Police Station, 6 p.m. Examination of candidates for N.C. rank.

Wednesday, June 16th.—Chinese Company and Indian Platoon, Rifle Exercises, 5.30 p.m.

F. C. JENKIN, D. S. P. (Reserve).

INTIMATIONS**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

TROPICAL WEIGHTS IN**AERTEX CELLULAR SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR.****AERTEX VESTS**

\$2.00 TO \$3.50 EACH.

AERTEX DRAWERS

\$2.00 AND \$3.50 PER PAIR.

AN AERTEX CELLULAR COTTON VEST (HALF SLEEVE) AND TRUNK DRAWERS, as illustrated, is

An Ideal Suit of Summer Underwear.

WHITE Lisle DAY SHIRTS

SOFT SINGLE CUFFS.

\$3.75 AND \$5.00 EACH.

WHITE Lisle TENNIS SHIRTS

COLLAR ATTACHED.

\$3.75 EACH.

WHITE "COTELLA" DAY AND

TENNIS SHIRTS

\$2.75 EACH.

Wear AERTEX Cellular

and keep cool.

AERTEX ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool.

It prevents that uncomfortable warm feeling caused by too closely woven underwear. It is beautifully soft and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. Doctors recommend it as the most healthy fabric ever invented.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[22]

WE**ARE OFFERING FOR ONE MONTH ONLY A SPECIAL LINE**

IN

DRAB LINEN,

COAT AND TROUSERS \$7.50.

GROSE & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS.

29, DES VŒUX ROAD,

HONGKONG.

LONDON CUTTER.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1915.

[682]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME**ON A HOLIDAY****ORDER THE****"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"**

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

ON WEDNESDAY, 16th June, being the Anniversary of the Birth of H.M. THE KING OF SWEDEN, a Reception will be held at the Swedish Consulate between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1915. [659]

WANTED

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY STENO-GRAPHIST. Previous Experience—Confidential. Stenographer London Office.
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1915. [660]

TO LET

"HOMEVILLE," No. 153, Wanchai Road, 10-Roomed House, with Small Garden, Splendid View of the Harbour.
TWO GODOWNS at Wanchai, Nos. 8 and 8, Cross Lane (formerly occupied by Meyerink & Co.)
Apply—J. H. [Office]
Hongkong, 14th June, 1915. [661]

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR
EXHIBIT at their ART GALLERY
Alexandra Buildings.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY,
FORTY-FIVE SELECTED
PICTURES

by
E. KATO.

An inspection is cordially invited.
KOMOR & KOMOR.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915. [646]

KEROSENE.

WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you pay?

Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil" from the Compradore. Why not tell him to get "FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to get something good. Besides, you will pay less.
THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case.
THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE IS

"CROWN."

Packed in tins without cases. Price for 2 tins, \$3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.,
73, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [642]

NOTICE

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL's Office are requested to future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

CHEAP SALE FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

THE Undersigned will sell at a Clearance Cheap Sale Clothing Materials comprising the following—Japanese Silk, Satin, Taffeta, English Satin, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Towels, Velvet, Vellut and Sundries.
H. HIPTOOLA & Co.,
13 and 15, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [614]

JUST RECEIVED:

TASTELESS

STAMP HINGES.

PURE, PRELABLE, PEERLESS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 11A, CANE ROAD.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915. [468]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

14, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[602]

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS
of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from TUESDAY, June 15th, SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS and additions will be made in the Train Service. Three Express Trains will take the place of those now running, timing as under—

UP EXPRESS TRAINS.

CANTON ARR.
Kowloon dep. 10.40 A.M.
12.05 P.M.
4.00 P.M.

DOWN EXPRESS TRAINS.

KOWLOON ARR.
Canton dep. 10.30 A.M.
12.00 P.M.
7.52 P.M.

Important Alterations have also been made in the Local Train Service. For further particulars see Time Tables, which may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Offices, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,
H. F. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon-Canton Railway.

THE ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section,
Canton-Kowloon Railway.
Kowloon, 3rd June, 1915. [645]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET SHOT. From No. 10 to 553G. at \$5.17 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [539]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Plates in Various Sizes.
TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

TO LET

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 9, Duddell Street.

Apply—A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANBY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on or about 18th August next. English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"PENTHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Courts.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [580]

TO LET

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [46]

TO LET

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 111 THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms. "SHORCLIFFE," Garden Road (Bowen Road level), 6 Rooms Furnished. ONE LARGE SHOP in Queen's Road Central (opposite Hongkong Hotel). No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, 62, THE PEAK (Furnished). "WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61, THE PEAK, Furnished. Immediate possession. No. 3, DES VUEX VILLAS, 52, Mount Kellett, The Peak (Furnished or Unfurnished). No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

No. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order. 3 ROOMS, suitable for Office, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road, (6 Rooms). "MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished. ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55, ELGIN TERRACE.

"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon. No. 1, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished). ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS). LINDSEY & DAVIS.
Apply to—
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915. [45]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET IN KOWLOON.

A FURNISHED ROOM with Board in English Family; Nice locality. Terms moderate.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1915. [665]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

THAT THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

No. 2, STEWART TERRACE.
Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1915. [63]

TO LET

SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 10, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [661]

TO LET

HOUSES in TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [601]

TO LET

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano, "FAIRVIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road, containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants' Quarters.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [615]

TO LET

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEN, CANTON.

JUST Completed: Building of Modern Fire-Proof Structure; Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water Installation throughout. Good Office and Godown accommodation. Three self-contained Flats. Occupation end July. Inspection invited.

Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.,
Canton.
Canton, 28th May, 1915. [611]

TO LET

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1915. [30]

TO LET

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ABBATOON Y. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393]

TO LET

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Ferry, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET

OFFICES in St. George's Building Second Floor, overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Galt, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET

QUEEN'S BUILDING.
TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

INTIMATION

stands for Excellent, and anyone who drinks our E. PORT, E. SHERRY, E. WHISKY or E. BRANDY can be in no doubt that the letter E signifies excellence of a high order and good value for money. By buying in bulk from the very best firms, and bottling ourselves, we are able to give our customers better value for money than we could by importing the same thing by the case. There is an old saying "Wines mature in bottle, Spirits in cask."

That is the reason d'être of our magnificent wine vaults, which challenge comparison with anything of the kind not only in Hongkong but the Far East. There our wines are bottled off soon after they arrive, but our spirits, except for a small stock to meet daily requirements, are kept in wood. That is why our spirits improve in quality, and spirits imported in case do not. Our customers get the benefit of that increment in value, as we charge nothing for it. We cordially invite our customers to pay a visit of inspection to our wine vaults, and satisfy themselves that the above is no idle newspaper puff.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[13]

BIRTHS.

GLEN.—On June 5th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. GLEN, a daughter. SUTHERLAND.—At Craig Roy, 129, The Peak, on the 12th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. R. SUTHERLAND, a son. [663]

MARRIAGES.

BERTHE.—On May 31st, at Shanghai, BERTHE ALEXANDER BERTHE to DAISY WILSON. On June 5th, at Shanghai, HARRY ARTHUR THOMPSON to MARIE ELEANORA NEBOURG.

DEATHS.

STAVERS.—At Penance, Cornwall, on April 28th, JOHN WILLS STAVERS, late of Yaku, North China. COOPER.—On June 4th, at Horsham, Sussex, FREDERICK CLEMENT COOPER, Professor of Natural Science at St. John's University, Shanghai, aged 80.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD C. London Office: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 14TH, 1915.

AFTER THE WAR.

THE hope is fondly cherished that the great war, when at last it comes to an end, will have paved the way for a scheme for a general reduction of armaments throughout the world. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished, but unhappily we can have no confident expectations of seeing it realised in our day and generation. Germany never has shown the least sympathy with such proposals, and it is certain that she never will, at any rate in the life time of the present generation of men. Her defeat in the present war—there can be no other end to the war—will not be accepted, as final Revenge will always be sweet to a people nurtured on the Bible of BERNHARDI. We must count upon it as a certainty that at the earliest moment after the present war is ended she will bend her energies to preparing to retrieve the position of power and influence in the world which she has sacrificed in a vain endeavour to extend it at a time when she thought the favourable moment had arrived for crushing the naval and military power of her neighbours. At this stage it is impossible to conjecture what measures the Allies, to whom victory must finally come, will be able to take to secure what is now their

great aim and purpose—the ridding of the world for ever of the menace of Prussian militarism—but it is at least obvious that the victorious Powers will not be able to insist on any restriction of Germany's future military plans without themselves maintaining forces formidable enough to enforce compliance with their demands. There is, of course, the possibility that the unspeakable horrors of this unparalleled war will lead to a complete revolution of ideas in Germany on the subject of Militarism, but at present we think the wish can only be regarded as father to the thought. It is a melancholy reflection, but we fear it is an irresistible one, that after this war is ended we shall see Militarism more rampant than it ever was before. Not until the present generation of men, smarting under the recollection of this terrible war, shall have passed away and a new generation has arisen more ready to forget and forgive, are we likely to get the proper atmosphere for a calm consideration of proposals for adjusting international differences by more civilised methods than the arbitrament of war. What little faith the world has in the reduction of armaments in the immediate future may be seen in what not only Holland, but Japan and China are already doing. The Lower House of the Japanese Diet has recently passed the long-discussed Bill to add two Divisions to the Army. Two years ago the Doshikai, the political party which has been committed to this proposal, was driven from office on this very issue, and Count OKUMA, the present Prime Minister, was an uncompromising opponent of the measure. Now it appears that public opinion is practically unanimous in Japan that these two additional divisions are necessary for the maintenance of the peace of the Far East. What is the menace? One immediately concludes that the bellicose talk which has been heard of late in China has influenced the change in public opinion on the subject. The Vice-President of the Republic has recently been telling the Provincial Governors that he was the first man to advocate war when the recent negotiations were interrupted. "I knew full well," he said, "that the present military strength of this country is not adequate to wage war against Japan, but since we were pressed so hard we had no alternative but to fight in desperation." Whether a knowledge of this attitude influenced Japan to make such modifications as she did in her demands is a matter of conjecture, but the point pertinent to our subject is that the Vice-President is earnestly counselling the Provincial Governors to take measures for strengthening the means of national defence, so that some day the Republic will be able to vindicate the recent "national insult." Li YUAN HUNG is expecting, moreover, that when the European War is concluded the Powers, on the pretext of equal opportunity in the Far East, will be presenting a series of demands on China equally as grave as those presented by Japan. "And how shall we be able to satisfy them? In this way the end of the nation will be near. We fear we must hold Japan responsible for all such troubles." Strange as it may seem, it is not all this which is said to have influenced the change in public opinion in Japan on the subject of the two additional divisions. We are told that whatever opinions may be held regarding the result of the European war, the Japanese have already satisfied themselves that Russia and Germany, whether victorious or defeated, will emerge from the present struggle more influential Powers than before in the Oriental world. As a British contemporary in Japan, the *Japan Chronicle*, justly remarks, to believe that Russia and Germany, now engaged in expending blood and treasure on a scale never paralleled in history, will emerge from the struggle more influential than before, so far as the Far East is concerned, seems to be the very extremity of paradox. However, according to Mr. Oishi, the ex-leader of the Doshikai, "Japan naturally stands in a position to keep within proper bounds in the glowing ambition of these Powers in the Far East. In order to ensure the maintenance of Asiatic peace, Japan must decide on a scheme of great military expansion and must prepare herself against the forces of these two Powers. The mere increase of her military establishment by two or three divisions would be of no value." If such views as these are to become dominant in Asia it will certainly not make easier the task of the world's statesmen who hope to scotch, if not entirely kill, the dragon of Militarism when the present struggle in Europe comes to an end.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

The population of the Straits Settlements is estimated at 759,105 for 1914.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, J.P., of Hongkong, has been proposed for election as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. F. C. Jenkin to be Deputy Superintendent of the Special Police Reserve.

Several vacant appointments for billets as assistants on rubber estates, in the F.M.S., says a Straits contemporary, are going for \$275 to \$300 per month.

Lieutenant Guy de Highton, of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who was in Hongkong with the regiment, has been advanced to the rank of Captain.

The rainfall for the month of May at the Botanical Gardens was 12.17 on 19 days, at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, it was 10.58 on 20 days, and at the Police Station, Taiipo, it was 18.67 on 19 days.

H.E. the Governor of Madras has received a telegram from Lord Incheape announcing the intention of the British India Steam Navigation Co. to subscribe, Rs. 10,000 monthly to the Madras War Fund from now onwards.

On Tuesday night at the Theatre Royal, a reception will be given by the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation to the Hongkong competitors in the Far Eastern Championship Games. H.E. the Governor will be present.

Mons. T. Fry, Director General of the Chinese Postal Administration, left Peking recently for Europe on six months' furlough. A guard of honour was present and the postmen were in full force to bid farewell to their chief.

The *Gazette* contains a further amendment to the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance. The exportation of oils, mixtures or compounds, lubricants, binder twine, lace of all kinds, metal, working machinery and raw cotton are all prohibited.

News has been received from Home that Mr. H. P. Evans, who left Shanghai with one of the early contingents for the front, has been discharged from King Edward's Horse as being medically unfit after 135 days' service, and is returning to Shanghai to rejoin the Customs service.

Mr. Harry Gordon Lowder, son of Mr. E. Gordon Lowder, Customs Commissioner for Kowloon (Hongkong) and late of the Chinese Customs Service, Antang, who joined the London Scottish as a private last autumn, was promoted Sub-Lieutenant in the Regular Army, 3rd Shropshires, in April.

Mons. E. Roume, Governor-General of Indo-China, accompanied by M. Demartial, his *chef de cabinet*, is making a motor tour through Indo-China, from Hanoi to Saigon, passing through Huế, Madame and Mlle. Roume arrived in Saigon from Haiphong, on June 2nd, by the *Amiral Niel*, and will stay some time there.

The son of Mr. B. W. Grey, of the Public Works Department, Hongkong, has been wounded in action in the Dardanelles. Mr. Grey, jun., was with the Australian forces. Mr. Russell Grey, of the Malay States, a brother of Mr. B. W. Grey, has been appointed a Captain in the 14th Battalion Royal Fusiliers. Mr. H. F. Nutter, of Perak, is a Major in this battalion, and Messrs. Atkin-Berry and Neely are subalterns.

In the House of Commons recently Mr. T. C. Taylor, in reply to Mr. Runciman, said there were no available statistics of the production of morphia in the United Kingdom, but he would circulate with the Votes a statement showing the exports of morphia to China, Japan and Hongkong. His Majesty's Minister at Peking had reported that the Chinese Government had announced their intention of putting the International Opium Convention into force as from February 11th last, but His Majesty's Government had no information as to the intentions of the Japanese Government in this respect, or as to any regulations in force in either country as to the use of morphia.

Shanghai papers announce with great regret the death of Captain Lancelot Unwin, who was killed in action in Flanders on April 27th. Capt. Unwin, who was thirty-two years of age, was the son of Mr. F. S. Unwin, Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai. He was gazetted 2nd-Lieutenant in the Hampshire Regiment on January 27th, 1904, and Lieutenant on May 3rd, 1906. He saw active service with the 1st battalion in the operations in the Aden Hinterland. Lieut. Unwin was sent to North China in January, 1911, on special duty as language officer, and remained in China about two years. He obtained his Captaincy in August 1911. In September, 1914, Capt. Unwin went with the expeditionary force to France, and was twice wounded in November and remained home, but rejoined his regiment on December 12th and remained at the front until his death.

THE WAR.

A DARDANELLES STORY.

FORMIDABLE TURKISH POSITIONS.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

"BRESLAU" SEVERELY DAMAGED.

THE NEAR EAST

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DARDANELLES.

FORMIDABLE TURKISH POSITIONS.

LONDON, June 13th.
 Reuter's correspondent at the Dardanelles, in a despatch on the 3rd instant, says:

From the deck of the historic transport, *River Clyde*, I have a close view of the activities at two British landing beaches. A dozen large transports and numerous smaller craft are busy landing men and horses and hundreds of tons of stores, unhampered by the enemy. Doubtless similar scenes are being enacted on other beaches along the northern coast.

"The Army ashore is still engaged in extending and straightening their front by means of nocturnal rushes and much spade work. The enemy's artillery has lately been more active than ever. His morning and evening 'hates,' as the soldiers call his daily bombardments, have been longer and more vicious. Our front trenches are little bothered by the bombardments, whose objective is the landing beaches, the reserve trenches and the rear camps, which are consequently perfect rabbit-warrens of shelter-pits and dug-outs. The men, however, are contemptuous of cover, and show themselves freely.

THE POSITIONS EXAMINED.

"I spent some time in the reserve trenches to-day, examining the enemy's position. Our front trench line is visible less than a mile away. Four hundred yards beyond was the enemy's first trench, loopholed at every yard. Behind this came rows upon rows of Turkish trenches. The view is bounded on the left and right by the Achiaba Barrier, with the central peak about 1½ miles distant from our front as the crow flies. Trenches and galleries have been worked in it all the way up, as also on the flanking spurs. On the crest is a strong redoubt. Achiaba, stretching across the Peninsula, is one of the strongest positions any Army ever held or captured in this war.

THE TURK NERVOUS.

"I saw nothing comparable to it in Flanders, except, perhaps, Messines and Wytschaete. Between us and Achiaba the ground is intersected by nullahs, affording excellent cover for the troops and hiding-places for Maxim's. The Turk, despite these advantages, is not satisfied. Our airmen report that the Turk is constantly and feverishly digging fresh places.

"It is generally estimated that the enemy is able to bring four to five Corps to the defence of Gallipoli, but the English, French and Australasians are in the best of spirits, and are confident of their ability to expel the enemy from any position.

"I learn that Maidos and the enemy's headquarters at Chanak suffered severely from fires ensuing on the Naval bombardment.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"BRESLAU" SEVERELY DAMAGED.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

It is officially announced that the ex-German light cruiser *Breslau* was engaged by two Russian destroyers, which severely damaged her.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRESH PROGRESS.

PARIS, June 12th.
 4.50 p.m.

To-day's communiqué says:—
 We have made fresh progress in the lower region of Buval, north of Lorette, and also in the region of the Labyrinth. There is a thick fog over the sector north of Arras.

PARIS, June 13th.
 12.40 a.m.

The Paris evening communiqué says:—
 Along the whole sector north of Arras the enemy sought, by a violent bombardment, to hamper our organisation of the conquered positions. Our artillery replied effectively.

A German counter-attack south-east of Hebuterne was repulsed.

ITALIAN FRONT

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS AT GRADISCA.

LONDON, June 13th.

The Italians are firmly established at Gradisca, which, it is now announced, was captured some days ago.

GENERAL

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MUNITIONS MACHINE.

LONDON, June 13th.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing his campaign of furthering the output of munitions, was given an ovation by crowds at Bristol. He said that all were already working with such devotion that there would soon be no shirkers in Great Britain. Victory was impossible without engineers to fill reserves of shells incessantly to hammer the Germans. He said that Lord Kitchener had recalled skilled men from the Colours to the workshops; and he appealed to Trade Unionists to relax their regulations and thus enable girls and unskilled labour to be employed.

WARNEFORD'S VICTORIA CROSS.

LONDON, June 13th.

The *London Gazette*, recording the awarding of the Victoria Cross to Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford, for "most conspicuous bravery," says he chased the Zeppelin from the coast of Flanders to Ghent and dropped bombs on the airship from a height of only one to two hundred feet. It took him fifteen minutes to restart his engine when he landed in a hostile country.

THE "PRINZ EITEL'S" CREW.

New York, June 12th.

The authorities are investigating the disappearance of Lieutenant Brauer and some of the crew of the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*. They are believed to have left the country in contravention of their parole.

MADRID, June 12th.

The German arrested at Gibraltar is not the Captain, but one of the other officers of the *Prinz Eitel*.

GUNS FOR AEROPLANES.

INTERESTING FIND ON INTERNEED GERMAN LINER.

ROME, June 12th.

The *Giorno Italia* says that guns and machine-guns for mounting on aeroplanes have been discovered concealed in the hull of the Hamburg-American liner *Bayern*, which was interned at Naples in August.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN AGITATOR LEAVES AMERICA.

LONDON, June 13th.

Herr Dornburg, who since the outbreak of war has been in the United States actively trying to create a public opinion favourable to Germany, has sailed from New York for Germany.

MORE CONTEMPTIBLE GERMAN WORK IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 12th.

The *Evening Sun* says the authorities have proof that the *Lusitania* "affidavit plot" originated at the office of Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché.

SERIOUS MINERS' STRIKE IN SILESIA.

LONDON, June 12th.

The *Forwards* (Berlin) says there is a serious miners' strike at Neurode, Silesia, on the question of wages. The numbers of the strikers are increasing hourly.

HOLLAND ADDING TO HER NAVY.

THE HAGUE, June 12th.

The total amount of the Bill for the extension of the Fleet is 25,000,000 florins. The first instalment of Fl.6,000,000 will be divided equally between the Naval and Indian Budgets. Two cruisers each costing Fl.9,000,000, and four submarines, each costing Fl.1,750,000, are to be constructed. A further increase in the Naval Budget is demanded for the construction of six seaplanes.

FOREIGNERS LEAVE MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ, June 12th.

Five hundred foreigners from Mexico City have arrived here by a special train. An American transport will convey them to Galveston.

[HAYAS TELEGRAM.]

FRENCH STOCK ADVANCES.

PARIS, June 10th.

French Stock now stands at F. 74.95, a rise of F.1.95 from yesterday's quotation.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

THE 40TH PATHANS.

Following is the letter written by Sir Arnold White to the *Times*, to which reference has been previously made in our columns:—

Sir,—The letter of Eye-Witness published in the *Times* of today speaks of the gallantry of "a battalion of Pathans," and of "one of their British officers" being hit four times before he died. May I lift the veil? The 40th Pathans, not unknown as "The Forty Thieves," recently arrived at the front from Hongkong in a state of the highest efficiency. They had a desperate business to tackle, and in their night attack over open ground Captain Dalmahey fell, after being wounded six times—the bravest of the brave. Captain Christopher fell in the same grand way. Major Perkins died of his wounds. Nearly all the British officers were killed or wounded. Captain Waters is lying in hospital with a bullet through his brain. Only one captain and three subalterns remain with the regiment. Captain Waters recently had five days leave from the trenches, and devoted one of them to a village recruiting meeting. He may recover. Subalterns Jehanad Khan and Jem Kukkor were killed. The men are in fine spirit after their ordeal—proof of the worthy part of the "lazzat" they have earned, and ready for another slap at the enemy when reinforced. The 40th Pathans have made good.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

ARNOLD WHITE.

Windmill Cottage, Farnham Common, May 6th.

A London paper gives the following particulars of the career of the late Captain John Francis Cecil Dalmahey, 40th Pathans, Indian Army. He was the younger son of Major-General and Mrs. Dalmahey, of 13, Buckingham-terrace, Edinburgh, and fell north of Ypres on April 20th. He entered the Service as second lieutenant unattached in January, 1891, and in the following year was gazetted to the Indian Army, in which he obtained his captaincy in 1910. In 1903-4 he saw active service in Tibet, being present at the action at Niani and on the march to Lhasa; he also took part in the operations in the Mohmand country. Capt. Dalmahey was with the regiment in Hongkong last year. He was married and Mrs. Dalmahey was here with him.

The difficulties between Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher inspired outsiders, who sought to embroil two strong-willed patriotic men, says the *Star*. The intrigues worked the Dardanelles campaign to intensify the differences, though Earl Kitchener was perfectly satisfied with the operations under the circumstances. The Prime Minister thereupon determined to secure a Cabinet of sufficient authority to quell personal disputes. The *Star* adds that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law behaved splendidly, but recalls the facts that conditions have proved unlucky for England.

AMERICAN CABLES.

[FROM THE MANILA CABLENEWS.]

U.S. FLEET NOT TO GO THROUGH CANAL.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.

The Navy Department announced last night that the contemplated voyage of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific coast, following the opening of the Panama Canal in July, has been abandoned owing to the danger of a canal blockade due to slides.

THE PACIFIC MAIL CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7th.

Officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, announced on Saturday night that no more contracts for freight shipments would be received after the month of July. It was also stated that passenger bookings after that date would be subject to cancellation.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, June 7th.

According to unofficial reports which have been received here General Pancho Villa and General Zapata have become reconciled again with Venustiano Carranza in an effort to secure recognition by the United States.

An unconfirmed report from Vera Cruz says that the Villa forces have been crushed by Obregon's army at Leon.

The army transports *Kilpatrick* and *Buford* have left Galveston for Vera Cruz to pick up refugees who are leaving the country. The British charge d'affaires in Mexico City has arranged for the safe transportation of all foreigners from the capital. The journey will be made by horseback and automobile over the mountain trails and roads as far as Pachuca, where a railroad train will be in waiting which will conduct the refugees to Vera Cruz.

The situation is growing more warlike each day and it is apparent that the Government is getting ready for active intervention. The effect of President Wilson's warning to the Mexican factions is not apparent, the leaders seemingly failing to take any notice of it.

From Nogales comes the report that ten cowboys and miners fully armed crossed the Mexican boundary line yesterday and defying a Mexican force of 150 men rescued some boys who had been kidnapped on American soil and taken across the border.

The American posse entered the Mexican camp just across the line and leveling their weapons held up the Mexican colonel in full view of 150 of his men, who made no attempt to defend their leader. The brave band then rescued the boys and returned to the American side of the border, triumphant.

HONGKONG'S FINANCES.

The financial statement for the month of March, 1915, published in the *Gazette* is as follows:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Balance of assets and liabilities on 28th February, 1915...	\$3,132,381.33
Revenue from 1st to 31st March, 1915	827,709.99
Expenditure from 1st to 31st March, 1915	\$3,960,091.82
Balance	\$14,625.15
Balance	\$3,045,466.61

THE PRECEDENT OF KOREA.

In reproducing from a Peking paper an account of the mass meeting held in the Central Park in the interests of the National Salvation Fund, the *Scent Press* (Japanese), which is the semi-official organ of the Government-General of Chosen, observes that history repeats itself. The reading of the above extract recalls the eventful days witnessed in Seoul following on the protectorate of Korea undertaken by Japan several years ago. As happened in Peking, so in Seoul thousands of excited people gathered, made fiery speeches, offered money to the so-called National Redemption Fund, cursed Japan, bled themselves, cried and wept. Their sentiment was all right, but their action was foolish. No amount of big words uttered and hot tears shed will save a nation unless the people recognize in what position their country stands and act accordingly, not in a sentimental way, but resolutely doing all they can to improve themselves, learning from nations ahead of them and developing their strength and resources. The late Prince Ita spared nothing to save Korea, but the Korean people would not follow his lead, offering obstacle after obstacle to his efforts, undertaken for their benefit. It seems to us that China is now repeating what Korea did.

CANADIAN OFFICER CRUCIFIED.

An officer of the Leicestershire Regiment writes that the Canadians in the recent battle near Ypres were forced to abandon a wood. A wounded man managed to crawl to the main body with the news that a popular major had been crucified by the Germans.

On hearing this a subaltern gathered a party of enraged Canadians, and proposed to recapture the wood. The contagion spread rapidly. The 5th Leicesters Territorials and others joined the attackers. When the wood was taken the Leicesters found one of their men similarly crucified. The courage of the Canadians and the Leicesters resulted in the recapture of four guns.

A German officer's bomb in the recent battle in the Carpathians exploded prematurely, a splinter severely wounding the heir to the Austrian throne in the right leg. Austria is striving to keep the incident secret.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Glancing over a Shanghai paper a day or two ago, I noticed that the Secretary of the Overseas Club in the Model Settlement requested members of the Club to display the national flag on the King's Birthday. The Overseas Club in Shanghai is a large and flourishing institution, and I presume the flag must have been very much in evidence on the King's birthday. But in Hongkong on that day, and also on Empire Day, the number of Union Jacks in evidence could have been counted on the fingers of one hand. As I passed through the streets on the King's birthday and noted the absence of the old flag, I thought: "What a contrast this to the appearance of Hongkong on any Chinese national holiday when almost every other house in the Chinese business quarters of the city displays the flag of the Republic." We seem to want an active branch of the Overseas Club in Hongkong.

A startling announcement may be expected in the Colony shortly. Let me lead up to it gently. Many readers will recall that the Public Works Department came in for scathing criticism regarding the delay in the completion of the Law Courts and the new Post Office. Both buildings were not completed for some years after the original contract dates, and the cost of both was vastly in excess of the original estimates. Consequently, when the costly refuge harbour at Mongkoktsui was commenced, the Unofficial Members of the Council called for periodical "progress reports" with a view to keeping the Department up to the mark. I haven't noticed any reference to these "progress reports" lately in the proceedings of the Legislative Council, but I learn that the whole of the work on the new typhoon refuge will be completed next month—three months before the contract date. Be careful, Mr. Printer, to print it in italics. I think I can add that the cost will not exceed the estimate.

It was not moonlight bathing on Wednesday last at North Point, simply because the moon absolutely refused to do his silvery share, but this did not prevent a large crowd of people assembling and taking full advantage of the facilities for enjoyment provided by the Tramway Co. The band played selections admirably suited to the general atmosphere of fairy lights and fun, and though there were some who complained of the perversity of the pale orb, the majority did not seem to care one jot; they simply revelled in the water and, under cover of the darkness, indulged in the new water game of "submarines." A happy circle of bathers would be splashing away at each other in one of those exhilarating surf stunts when, with almost dramatic suddenness, one of the circle would scream and disappear and a new head would emerge where the other had disappeared—"submerged" in view of land! Great sport can be derived from this "war" game, and quantities of sea water may be swallowed with quite happy results.

Writing of moonlight bathing, or bathing without the moon, raises a by no means original subject. Why cannot something more be done to relieve the monotony of a summer's existence in the Colony, by way of *al fresco* entertainments or band concerts in the evening? The fact that so many people gathered at North Point, when the moon was not shining, and when there was every indication of heavy rain, merely goes to show how much such diversions are looked for. If it were possible to have band concerts in the Gardens, for instance, I do not think people would really go out of their way to run wild over the flower beds. Little restrictions regarding age and so on could be introduced which would quite diplomatically prevent that sort of thing, and then we on this (Hongkong) side of the water would really have no great reason to complain. Each time I visit the Gardens and gaze upon that gaunt looking Bandstand (I) which now frequently fills the undignified rôle of a refuge for sleepy coolies, I am forced to think of what might have been; the stand occupied by a well-groomed band, the gardens daintily decked out with fairy lights, and people perambulating quite sanely in and out among the walks. And this little picture could be realised without the necessity of superhuman effort.

It is always interesting—if not flattering—to see ourselves as others see us. The following passage, therefore, which is taken from the examination papers of a Chinese student, will appeal to Yorkshiremen in the Colony:—

Q.—What is an aborigine?
 A.—A savage beast of the baser sort.
 Q.—Who were the aborigines of England?
 A.—Yorkshiremen.

Is there something brewing? This is the tail-end of a conversation between two Kowloon householders which I was forced to overhear.

A.—Yes, and I am forced to live in such surroundings owing to lack of decent houses; refuse tips one side, cats and things the other, and elementary piano-music on the other.

B.—Have you complained?

A.—Yes, heaps of times, but no result. What we want is a Ratepayers' Association.

B.—Brilliant idea. I have thought of that for many a long day. Now, if we had a R.A. we could force the hands of these official pigs and sprigs and also put up a bold face to landlords whose energies seem centred in inflating rents!

A.—You are quite right—and, between you and I, I have spoken to several people on this very subject and they agree with me that such an Association should be formed.

Really, you know, our unofficial members of the Council are quite good chaps in their way, but they merely talk and are then metaphorically sat upon. Yes, a Ratepayers' Association is the thing for us!

B.—Yes, and how shall we go about it?

A.—Well my idea is this, that—

Then the Ferry pulled up and these two public-spirited Kowlooners dashed away home. Is there not a great deal in what they said? Why not have a Ratepayers' Association with a time limit to speeches? Glorious idea.

Scene: A tennis court in Hongkong on which a strenuous game of singles is being played to the death, and two ladies taking a most intelligent interest in the progress. Brain wave passes over the countenance of one of these fair ones and, so that all can hear (and enjoy), she exclaims seriously, and with evident enjoyment at her great discovery:—"My dear, I see it now; you put one ball into the net and one over!" I was sitting quite close to the intelligent young thing and almost died as the result of cruelly compressed laughter.

RODERICK RANDOM.

RICSHA COOLIES ON STRIKE IN MACAO.

OBJECT TO ENFORCEMENT OF RULE OF ROAD.

The ricksha coolies of Macao, rebelling against the recent strong enforcement of the rule of the road in Macao, went on strike at 1 o'clock on Saturday. In days before motor-cars became the bane of their lives, the ricksha coolies were wont to propel their vehicle on any side of the road that their vagrant fancy directed, and seemingly they have not been able completely to throw off this old habit. The advent of the motor-car in Macao, and the considerable increase of late in motoring, prompted the Macao authorities to warn the coolies implicitly to follow the rule of the road. The coolies apparently treated the warning lightly, and went along in their old sweet way. The annoyance thus caused became somewhat pronounced, with the result that twenty coolies were recently presented by the Macao Government, and exemplary punishment inflicted. The coolies' liberty-loving nature rebelled, and they went on strike as a protest.

The coolies in Macao are not noted for meekness or mildness, and some amount of trouble was reasonably expected. Suitable measures were taken, however, and the strikers remained more or less passive, except that they attempted to intimidate privately employed ricksha coolies to join in with them.

According to latest advices the strike still continues.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LTD.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth inform us of the receipt on Saturday morning of a telegram from their London agents announcing the declaration of a dividend of 5/- per share by the above Company. Subsequent telegraphic advice explained that the dividend of 5/- per share is the final payment for 1914, making 7/- in all for that year. In future only two distributions will be made yearly, the interim dividend in January and the final in July.

The quotation in London on Friday was 94/- middle, an advance of 2/- on this week.

HONGKONG AND OPIUM.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade held in London on April 27th the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting respectfully invites the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the continuance of the retail sale of opium to the Chinese population of Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and British North Borneo, whilst throughout the greater part of China the sale of the drug is effectively prohibited. It trusts that the Secretary of State will not recede from the spirit of the telegram addressed by his predecessor to the Governor of Hongkong in 1908: 'His Majesty's Government... recognise that it is essential in dealing with the opium question in Hongkong that we must set up to the standard set by the Chinese Government.' It also recalls the fact that in 1908 the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Singapore resolved, amongst other things, 'That after five years opium-smoking should be prohibited, and the importation of the drug prohibited.'"

GALLIPOOLI.

HOW THE AUSTRALIANS FOUGHT.

IMPERISHABLE FAME.

[BY CAPTAIN C. E. W. BEAN, AUSTRALIAN
OFFICIAL PRESS REPRESENTATIVE.]

ALEXANDRIA, May 12.

The Australians and New Zealanders were landed in two bodies, the first covering a force to seize the ridge, and the second to begin landing about an hour later. The moon that night set about an hour and a half before daylight. This just gave time for the warships and transports of the covering force to steam in and land before dawn. It had long been known that the Third Australian Brigade, consisting of Queenslanders, South Australians, Western Australians, and Tasmanians, had been chosen to make a landing. This brigade consisted largely of miners from Broken Hill and had left Egypt many weeks before the rest of the force, and had landed at Lemnos Island. They were thoroughly practised at landing from ships and boats. During the second week in April the greater part of the Australian and New Zealand troops from Egypt followed, and had been just a fortnight in Lemnos when they sailed to effect a landing at a certain position on the northern shore of Gallipoli Peninsula, about 60 miles away.

THE LANDING.

The covering force was taken partly in four of our own transports, and partly in three battleships. The night was perfect. About 3 o'clock the moon set, and the ships carrying troops, together with three warships, which were charged with protecting their flanks, stole in towards the high coasting. It was known that the coast was fortified, and that there was a battery of the promontory two miles to the sea, and that several other guns amongst hills inland covered the landing place. The battleships and transports took up a position in two lines, and the troops were transferred partly to warships' boats, and partly to the destroyers, which hurried inshore and re-transferred the men to other boats. They then made by the shortest route for the beach.

NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

It was 18 minutes past 4 on the morning of Sunday, April 25, when the first boat grounded. So far not a shot had been fired by the enemy. Colonel Maclean's orders to the brigade were that should, if possible, were not to be fired till daylight, but the business carried through with the bayonet. The men leapt into the water, and the first of them had just reached the beach when fire was opened on them from the trenches on the foothills, which rise immediately from the beach. The place, about half a mile from point to point, with two much larger bays north and south. The country rather resembles the Hawkesbury River, in New South Wales, the hills rising immediately from the sea to a height of 600 feet. To the north of these ridges is a cluster nearly a thousand feet high; further northward the ranges become even higher. The summit just mentioned sends out a series of long ridges running south-westward. The ridges are covered with low scrub, very similar to a dwarfed gumtree; its chief difference is that there are no big trees, but many precipices and sheer slopes of gravel. One ridge comes down to the sea at the small bay above mentioned, and ends in two knolls about a hundred feet high, one at each point of the bay.

FIRST SHOTS.

It was from there that the first fire opened on the troops as they landed. The bullets struck fireworks out of the stone along the beach. The men did not wait to be sent, but wherever they landed they simply rushed straight up the steep slopes. Other small boats, which had been cast off the warships' steam launches which towed them, were digging for the beach with oars. These occupied the attention of the Turks in the trenches, and almost before the Turks had time to collect their senses, the first boat-loads were well up towards the trenches. A few Turks waved the bayonet. It is said that one huge Queenslanders, swinging his rifle by the muzzle, and, after firing him over his shoulder. I do not know if this story is true, but when we landed some hours later there was a Turk on the beach with his head smashed in.

FIRST TO LAND.

It is impossible to say which battalion landed first, because several landed together. The Turks in the trenches facing the landing had run, but those on the other flank and on the ridges and gullies still kept firing upon the boats, counting gullies, and a portion of the covering force, which landed last, came under a heavy fire before they reached the beach. The Turks had a machine-gun in the valley on our left, and this seems to have been turned on to the boats containing a part of the 12th Battalion. Three of these boats were still lying on the beach some way to the north. The wounded men lay in them for two days before they could be rescued. Two stretchers along the beach during the day to rescue them, were both shot by the Turks. Finally a party waited for dark, and crept along the beach, rescuing nine men who had been in the boats two days, afraid to move for fear of attracting the enemy's fire. The work of the stretcher-bearers all through the week of hard fighting was beyond all praise.

THE DASHING THIRD.

The 3rd Brigade went over the hills with such dash that within three-quarters of an hour of landing some of the ridges were in their hands. Each ridge was higher than the last, and each party that reached the top went over it with a wild cheer. Since that day the Turks never attempted to face our bayonets. The officers led magnificently, but, of course, nothing like accurate control of attack was possible. Subordinate leaders had been trained at Menzies to act on their own responsibility, and the benefit of this was enormously apparent in this attack. Companies and platoons and little groups of 50 to 200 men were landed wherever the boats took them. Their leaders had a general idea of where they were intended to go, and once landed each subordinate commander made his way there by what seemed to him to be the shortest road. The consequence was the 3rd Brigade reached its advanced line in a medley of small fractions inextricably mixed. Several further lines of Turkish trenches were swept through on the further ridges.

MAIN BODY ARRIVES.

The Turks did not wait for the bayonet, and when at sunrise the ships bringing the first portion of the main body arrived, and steamed slowly through the battleships to unload men, those on board could see figures on the skyline of the ridges near them and the further ridge inland. Presently a helicopter winked from the near top of the second hill. They were our men they could see walking about digging, just as you see them any morning at Liverpool camp during their annual training. The relief which flooded the hearts of thousands of anxious watchers on the ships can better be imagined than described. It is impossible to say exactly how many of the enemy were holding this particular portion of the coast; perhaps there were five hundred to a thousand. They retired for an hour. During that welcome spell the men who had seized the ridges were able to do something towards entrenching. Meantime the main body had already begun to land at the beach, and sought to land the troops in a comparatively calm, interrupted only by shells from the Turkish battery to the south. This sprayed with shrapnel the boats as they came from the ships, but managed to hit very few. One boat, just as it landed, had the bottom blown out, without a single man in it being hurt. Our men landed in very heavy kits, and accidents in the boats might have been serious. It is believed some of the men were drowned in one or two boats of the covering force, but except this, hundreds of boats which came to that beach under shell fire during the day scarcely suffered at all.

TURKS ATTACK.

By this time the first part of the main body was forming up on the beach. The Turks had brought up their troops from the other side of the peninsula, and a fierce attack began, which lasted all day. A fierce troops arrived on the beach they were generally sent straight into the firing line, either on one flank or the other of the covering force. These troops went straight into the firing line where the Turks were already digging of trenches. The only possibility was to hold on in the scrub and dig in after dark.

BAPTISM OF SHRAPNEL.

In that first afternoon the Australians, and, later, the New Zealanders, obtained their first experience of shrapnel in this war. During the first day when they had rushed a position rather like a section of the Blue Mountains, full of winding gullies, it was naturally difficult to discover the position of all the enemy's guns. Those on a promontory to the south were soon placed, and three were silenced almost at once by a cruise, which put her nose round one side of the point, while a battleship shelled from the other side. One gun there continued to fire most of the afternoon, but was hit before sundown, and has not been fired since.

TROUBLE-SOME BATTERY.

But there was a battery in the ranges inland which, during the whole afternoon, it was impossible to place. From 2 o'clock until sundown it fired continuously a salvo of four shells about twice every minute on to ridges which our troops were holding, for the most part without any protection. Some of them were in a deserted Turkish trench, of which the Turks had the exact range. Hour after hour one watched shrapnel bursting over the flank ridge along which our infantry were lying. The navy could do practically nothing to help because we could not tell them where to fire. The first relief was a small force of Indian mountain artillery, which landed with us, managed to drag its guns into position just behind a part of our line, which was suffering especially, and began firing salvoes over their heads in the direction from which the shells were coming. The mere sound of our own guns answering the enemy's came like a draught of fresh water to the infantry. Of course, the enemy on the enemy's shrapnel like a magnet on to themselves, and part of the firing line around them. "It's those guns that's bringing it this way," I heard one of our men say. "They're doing blooming good work, anyway," said this man later. It would not have mattered whether mountain guns were doing good work or not, the mere sound of them was enough. One of the British officers, who was out in an exposed position, observing from this battery, was hit through the cheek, the bullet taking him straight into the teeth on one side of his mouth. He went down to the beach, and had the wound dressed, and returned to his post.

GALLANT OFFICERS.

During the whole of the trying time if one thing cheered the men more than another, it was the behaviour of their officers. I saw one officer in charge of a machine-gun, who one knew for certain must be killed if the light lasted. His men were crouching under the cover of a depression a few inches deep on the bow of a hill. He was sitting calmly on the bow of the rise, searching for targets through his glasses. Presently three or four salvoes of shrapnel burst right over that group, ending with a round of common shell. With its terrifying flash and scatter of loose earth a shout came from somewhere in the rear, "Pass the word to retire." The officer in question turned round: "Where does that order come from?" he asked, sharply. "Passed up from the rear, sir," was the answer. "Well, pass back, and find who gave it," said the officer. "Yes, who says retire?" said several of the men. Next moment an order came up: "Line to advance and entrench on forward slope of the hill." There was a moment's delay gathering up rifles, and then over the hill they went. Dark was just falling, and the enemy's battery happened at that moment to switch off in order to fire a few salvoes towards the beach. The officer in question was there at his post next morning. When it became necessary to send a man down the hill on some business, before the man had gone 20 yards he was wounded. The officer walked down the hill at once to pick him up. Within a couple of seconds the Turks had a machine-gun on him, and he fell, riddled with bullets.

GALLANT DEAD.

Australia has lost many of her best officers this war. The toll has been really heavy, but the British theory is, you cannot lead men from the rear, at any rate, in attack of this sort. It would be absurd to pretend that the life of an officer, like that one, was wasted. No one knows how long the example will live on amongst his men. There were others I will mention later when the casualties have all reached Australia, who died fighting like tigers. Some of them knew full well they would die. One was sometimes inclined to think that this sort of leading is useless; but none who heard the men talking next day could doubt its value.

"By God, our officers were splendid," one Australian told me. "Wherever I went I heard the same."

ENTRENCHING WORK.

During the night lines were straightened, and the men dug in as best they could. The Turks attempted several charges on the extreme right. The charge was generally preceded by a cessation of firing. Then could be heard arguments between the Turkish officers and men going on just over the edge of the hill, just such arguments as used to take place whenever you tried to superintend natives loading a cart at Menzies Camp. Finally, over the ridge came a line of figures, shouting "Allah, Allah." Our troops waited all the enemy were within about 70 yards, they jumped out of the trench with bayonets fixed and began to charge. The Turks have never once waited so far, and have always turned immediately or flung themselves flat and allowed the machine-guns to fire over their heads at our men. By morning our line was well dug in. Water had been sent up during the night by every possible means, chiefly in petrol tins. It was carried on donkeys, mules, or by hand. The troops were constantly arriving on the beach from the huge fleet of transports until the place looked like a great busy port. Some New Zealanders were caught during the night out in the open by a well-trained Turk machine-gun, and lost many. The Turks are well trained in German methods, and orders have certainly been given to the men in the trenches by strangers. Possibly in scrub near a trench there is one who gives an order in perfect English and manages to get it passed along the trench. I have seen, personally, one clear example of this.

IMPERISHABLE TALE.

There has been hard fighting since, which I will report later. I would have reported it before if I had been able to get leave from the Ministry. But when all is said, the feat which will go down in history is that first Sunday's fighting when three Australian Brigades stormed, in face of a heavy fire, tier after tier of cliffs and mountains, apparently as impregnable as Gough's Leap. The sailors, who saw the Third Brigade go up those heights and over successive summits like whirling wheels with bayonets fixed to their rifles, speak of it with tears of enthusiasm in their eyes. New Zealanders are just as generous in their appreciation. It is hard to distinguish between the work of the brigades. They all fought fiercely and suffered heavily; but considering that performed last Sunday, it is a feat which is fit to rank beside the battle of the heights of Abraham.

I believe that the British at Cape Helles fought a tremendous fight. Of Australia it may be said that Australian infantry, and especially the Third Brigade, have made a name which will never die. Around me as I write, guns of half a dozen warships are shaking the hills. The evening is a quiet one. From the ridges above comes the continuous rattle of musketry. As no bullets are whistling overhead, the firing must be by our men. The issue cannot be in doubt, but one knows that even if it were, nothing would take away from the Australian and New Zealand infantry the fame of last Sunday's fighting.

"QUEEN ELIZABETH'S" PART.

On Monday, the second day of the landing, the enemy again pumped shrapnel on to the ridges. They must have also fired at the landing place, but scarcely hit anyone. Shells on the ridges were far worse. But this time the battleship *Queen Elizabeth* was sent to support us. During the morning the effect of her shells was enormous. Standing several miles out, she shelled the enemy opposite the north-east corner of our position. The effect of her shells was like a tonic for our tired men. Huge yellow clouds burst from her side, and some seconds later there came a crash as if the sky had fallen in. This was followed almost immediately by a tremendous roar somewhere on the land. Looking in the direction of the Turkish position you saw a vast cloud of earth and green smoke rise skyward.

MONSTRIOUS SHRAPNEL.

The *Queen Elizabeth* has been provided with monstrous shrapnel sent out specially for this job. The shell weighs nearly a ton, and, on bursting, leaves in the air not a woolly little puff of ordinary shrapnel, but a miniature thunderbolt. Early on the second morning, the 8th Australian Infantry repelled four Turkish charges. The 14th Infantry made a most gallant attack with bayonet, and drove the Turks back through the scrub until they came on the Turkish camp. The 7th and 10th went straight through that until they were faced by three machine-guns in a position further back, and came under the fire of a battery. This battalion afterwards was ordered to retire somewhat, as the position was difficult to support.

The Turks next attacked the left and right of the 2nd Brigade. The *Queen Elizabeth's* fire and that of the other warships, soon settled the fate of the former attack, but in the latter case the fierce fire of machine-guns sweeping down a ridge, which was peculiarly exposed to shrapnel fire, proved too trying for the battalion holding it. There had never been an opportunity of digging trenches at this spot, the fire being too hot. The battalion had been put straight into the line, and was subjected to a heavy strain arrival, and the ridge was left almost clear of our troops. The Turks began to creep up to the edge of it, and almost to the rear of the 3rd Brigade. This was towards evening. The 3rd Brigade had been in the trenches, continuously fighting, often without any food. Every man brought ashore with him three days' rations, but in the fierce rush up the hills on Sunday morning many had left their food behind.

THE NINTH AND TENTH.

On Monday afternoon an endeavour was made to take some battalions of this brigade out of the trenches to rest and to collect the portions which were scattered through the firing line. Part of the 9th and 10th were waiting down the valley at the rear when the Turks began to take this ridge. There was nothing for it but to send the tired 9th and 10th to take the ridge again. I saw that advance from a few hundred yards away. At first one very gallant officer of the retreating regiment came through the scrub, and collecting odds and ends of his battalion from hollows, and waving them forward, standing up all the time, he succeeded in rallying a few men, and leading them forward several hundred yards. There the effort rested, but I saw this particular officer several times later running up and down in the firing line in his machine-gun, when every other scrub and dead body lay flat upon its face. Presently up came the 9th and 10th, line after line, in very good lines of 20 or 30. They went through the scrub rushing for all they

were worth, and dropping every hundred yards or so to take breath; then up again, and on towards the end of the ridge. About three rushes covered it. They were facing shrapnel and machine-gun fire, but reached the required point. Three times they were driven off the ridge; three times they came and took it, and at the last time remained there. When the Brigadier asked them afterwards what they wanted to retire for, "Well, we retired in very good lines, sir," said one stalwart, grinning. "And so they did, the beggars," added the Brigadier.

TURKISH TRICKERY.

Just after the two battalions had begun their first charge across this hill an order was passed along the trenches to a point where the writer was. "Pass along order to cease fire. The Turks are getting round at the back of the ridge, and there is a danger of hitting them."

Some of the men ceased firing automatically, but the officers around me questioned the order. "Where does the order come from?" they asked. This was passed down, and presently the answer came back, "Order from general headquarters; cease firing. The French and Indians are within two miles of the back of the ridge. We are afraid of hitting them."

Our officers knew there were no French or Indians, and the British, they believed, would be at least ten miles away. "Take no notice of that order" was passed along.

But before firing could be begun again the Turks had two or three minutes during which they could raise their heads with impunity to fire into our undefended men.

EXACTLY THE SAME TRICK—TWO HOURS EARLIER.

Another part of the line two hours earlier, a very few days has put officers and men wise to these ruses.

BATTLELESS DAYS.

There was little or no rest for the men in the trenches on Monday night, and on Tuesday the fighting was still in parts heavy; but between Tuesday and Thursday it was at least possible for the tired troops who had gone up the hills on that first Sunday morning, and had been fighting hard ever since, to be relieved and sent down to the rest camp. Then was the first time when any estimate could be made of the losses. Men and officers supposed to be dead or wounded turned up safe and sound from various parts of the line where they had mixed in with other battalions.

BATHING UNDER FIRE.

Almost all of them enjoyed a bath during the warm hours of the afternoon, and for a time the beach in the midst of the fiercest battle ever fought in the Dardanelles looked more like Manly on a holiday. Hundreds of men were bathing together out in the roadstead, while nine or ten warships were constantly firing salvoes of huge guns ten miles away. Along the sunny shore were men diving, splashing, and enjoying a sunbath. Occasionally shrapnel flicked up the water, but very few men were hit. Only one, as far as I know, was killed during the whole day whilst bathing. This accident had not the least effect on the bathers. Practically all our men have now had a day's rest and gone back to the trenches. They are attacked somewhere every night and most days. Last night, for example, in their attack the Turks did not reach the trenches, and their dead were lying thick on the ground this morning. To-day they attacked another part of the line, and reached within 50 yards, in the morning got near. A machine-gun moved them down. Twenty or so can be seen lying within a small space.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 13 h.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.84	29.84	29.85
Temperature	78	75	77
Humidity	86	98	93
Wind Direction	South	North	East
Force	1	2	2
Weather	0	off	od
Rain	—	2.52	—

Highest open air Temperature on 12th .. 78
Lowest open air Temperature on 12th .. 75

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 14th to 20th June.

Day of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Mon.	14	h. m. 8 59	7.3	h. m. 9 30	3.3
Tues.	15	h. m. 10 10	6.6	h. m. 2 29	3.3
Wed.	16	h. m. 9 32	7.3	h. m. 3 44	0.5
Thurs.	17	h. m. 10 51	6.6	h. m. 3 20	3.3
Fri.	18	h. m. 10 18	7.2	h. m. 6 26	0.6
Satur.	19	h. m. 11 30	6.6	h. m. 3 47	3.4
Sun.	20	h. m. 10 48	6.9	h. m. 7 38	0.8
		h. m. 11 36	6.5	h. m. 4 53	3.5
		h. m. 2 45	3.8	h. m. 7 53	1.2
		h. m. 0 34	6.5	h. m. 5 22	5.5
		h. m. 3 14	4.2	h. m. 8 33	1.5
		h. m. 1 47	6.4	h. m. 6 59	3.6
				h. m. 9 24	1.9

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Cordillera, French str., 3024, Mages, 11th June—Yokohama 3rd June, General—Messageries Maritimes.

Eigori, Norwegian str., from Canton, 11th June—Yokohama 3rd June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Haimun, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 13th June—Swatow 12th June, General—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

Hosokura, French str., 739, Marguerite, 12th June—Haiphong 11th June, General—Marty & Co.

Horsang, British str., 1350, C. A. Robertson, 11th June—Bangkok 4th June, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hue, French str., 793, Cordeillera, 13th June—Hoibow 12th June, Sugar and General—Marty & Co.

Kashima Maru, Japanese str., 9805, M. Yagi, 13th June—Singapore 4th June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kwan-tai, Chinese str., 2008, T. Miyata, 11th June—Moj 4th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Shamrock, British str., 3082, A. R. Souden, 11th June—San Francisco 13th May, Petroleum—Standard Oil Co.

Sinkiang, British str., 1410, O. C. Williams, 11th June—Shanghai 8th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

Taiwan Maru, Japanese str., 1145, H. Sakai, 13th June—Touane 10th June, General—Doddwell & Co.

Tean, British str., 1561, Trowbridge, 11th June—Manila 8th June, Sugar and General—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

June 12th.

Albania, British str., for Chingwan-tao.

Bassoon Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.

Chunghing, British str., for Canton.

Cordillera, French str., for Saigon.

Drupe, Norwegian str., for Swatow.

Haiching, British str., for Swatow.

Kueichow, British str., for Wei-hai-wei.

Kutsang, British str., for Singapore.

Luchow, British str., from Canton.

Sinkiang, British str., from Canton.

Taiwan, Chinese str., from Canton.

Yuenang, British str., from Manila.

June 13th.

Bani Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.

Boyarin, Russian str., for Saigon.

Chowang, British str., for Swatow.

Dalun Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.

Daiji Maru, Jap. str., for Haiphong.

Eiger, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.

Fukui Maru, Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.

Nikko Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.

Nanyo Maru, Japanese str., for Tachai.

Luzon Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.

Ranella, British str., for Palembang.

Singan, British str., for Hongkong.

Taiwan, Dutch str., for Shanghai.

Taiwan Maru, Japanese str., for Chingwan-tao.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. Haimun reports: Overcast weather.

PASSENGERS.

Per Haimun, from Swatow, for Hongkong, Miss Colston and Mr. Young.

Per Shamrock, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Messrs. Herdridge, Dennison, Lynch and Leon.

Per Kashima Maru, from London, for Hongkong, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. V. H. Houlberg, Mr. W. Campton, Mr. H. E. Somerville, Capt. R. T. Olson and Mr. H. W. Lowden.

Per Cordillera, from Yokohama and Shanghai, for Hongkong, Messrs. S. Neumann, G. F. Neumann, W. D. Dunygood, P. Pelletier, H. D. Law, Ch. Reich.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE CAN DIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. Montague left Vancouver, B.C., on 2nd June, p.m.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A.G.L. str. Changsha left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippine ports on 6th inst., and may be expected to arrive on or about 17th inst.

The str. Empire left Sydney for this port via Queensland ports, Port Darwin, Timor, and Manila on 2nd inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. Itala from Calcutta left Singapore on the 9th inst., afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Merionethshire, from London, is due to Hongkong 26th June.

Radnorshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 19th July.

INDRA LINE.

Indra, from Vladivostok, is due in Hongkong end of July.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. Japan from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji on the 12th June, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 16th June.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY.

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.

FROM 1874 TO 1899.

PRICE 52 CASH.

On Sale at the Daily Press Office or Local Booksellers.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

ORIGIN	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	NO.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA PORTS OF CALL	MAITIA	Brit. str.	1	16th June, D'light	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	NETHERBY HALL	Brit. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
LONDON & SINGAPORE VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, & LONDON	KASHIMA	Brit. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 7th July.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE & CO.	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	End of June.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG & CO.	HIBAKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG & CO.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA	CANADA MARU	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at 3 p.m.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	WALTON HALL	Brit. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th July.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, & CO.	SAINT RONALD	Brit. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About Early in July.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & CO.	CHINA	Am. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & CO.	MANCHURIA	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst., at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & CO.	NISSHO MARU	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th July, at 10.50 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & CO.	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, & CO.	CHANGSHA	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EL ALBA	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst., at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	YATSHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at D'light.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst., at D'light.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., at D'light.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 17th inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 2nd July.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 2.30 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at 2.30 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst., at 2.30 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd July, at D'light.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst., at 10 a.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHUNGHING	Jap. str.	1	16th June, D'light	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 7th July, at 7 a.m.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

WEIHAIRWEI & TIENSIN "CHIPSING" Wed. day, 16th June, D'light

SHANGHAI "KWONGSANG" Thursday, 17th June, D'light

MANILA "KWONGSANG" Saturday, 19th June, 3 p.m.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI "YATSHING" Friday, 25th June, D'light

YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI "YATSHING" Saturday, 26th June, 3 p.m.

MANILA "YATSHING" Friday, 25th June, D'light

MANILA "YATSHING" Saturday, 26th June, 3 p.m.

MANILA "YATSHING" Sunday, 27th June, 7 a.m.

HOIHOW and HAIPHONG "LOKSANG" Friday, 27th July, 7 a.m.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Shippers have superior accommodations for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yokohama, Kobe, and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong.

Time occupied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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EXTRA
TO THE
CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1915.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FRENCH CAPTURE THREE TRENCHES IN A RUSH.

LONDON, June 14, 1.30 a.m.

A Paris communique states:—
We stormed in the afternoon the fortified ridge north of Sanchez refinery and organised and held the position against a heavy bombardment. Our infantry in the morning, in a single rush, captured three lines of trenches near Serre on the Mailly-Maillet road, capturing a hundred prisoners. They admitted that the German losses were most heavy during the last few days. Certain units preparing to attack were annihilated immediately they formed. The German counter attack on Quenne Vieres farm north of the Aisne was repulsed at Soissons, which was afterwards bombarded with 129 shells.

A FIREMAN'S WONDERFUL EXPERIENCES.

Frank Tower, fireman on the Lusitania, who was landed on May 7 at Kinsale, has survived the three greatest marine disasters of history. Tower was a fireman on the Titanic and escaped; he was on the Empress of Ireland and escaped, and he has now escaped from the Lusitania.

The following tin outputs for May are to hand from the respective companies:—
Tronoh (all sources) 2,802.54 piculs; Rahman Hydraulic, 600 piculs; Rahman Tin Co. 1,013 piculs (mill 606 piculs, tribute 607 piculs).

Mr Somerset Playne, F.R.G.S., of the Foreign and Colonial Compiling and Publishing Company, formerly in Singapore with Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company, and his assistants have just transferred their headquarters from Southern India to Calcutta, their work in the south having been practically completed. They are engaged in compiling standard works of reference descriptive of the Dominions. A handsome volume on New Zealand has already been published, and the work on Southern India is expected to be ready for publication towards the end of the current year. Mr Playne is now commencing the compilation of a volume on Bengal and Assam.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION, 5.30 p.m.).

Monday, June 14th. No. 1 Platoon, British Company, with Service Rifles; also Indian Platoon.

Tuesday June 15th. Portuguese Company, Rifle Exercises under Chief Inspector. Examination of some candidates for N.C. rank.

Wednesday, June 16th. Chinese Company, Rifle Exercises and examination of some candidates for N. O. rank.

MUSKETRY.

About thirty men are being detailed for Musketry Practice at Kowloon City Range on Saturday afternoon, June 19th. They will be duly advised by the Musketry Sergeant.

INSTRUCTION IN POLICE DUTIES.

All members of the Police Reserve are warned that they will shortly be required to go through a course of lectures and pass an examination on Police duties; to do patrol work with the regular police, and attend the Police Courts for instruction in giving evidence.

(Sgd.) F. O. JENKIN,
A. S. P. (Reserve).

Millions of tons of wheat lie at Odessa awaiting the forcing of the Dardanelles, says a special correspondent of The Chronicle, who adds:—I have just returned from Kieff. Every few miles along the Steppe buildings are being established to store the vast quantities of grain which the ordinary warehouses are unable to hold.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

RESIGNATION.

Pte. P. H. Rathsam is permitted to resign, dated 14.6.15.

PARADES.

Parades for Tuesday, 15th instant, 5.30 p.m.:—

Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery Battery, Centre and Left Sections M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co.—Company Drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Members proceeding from Central District to fall in on road between Law Courts and City Hall at 5.15 p.m. and travel by special tram.

Right Section M.G. Co.—Squad Drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in and proceed as above.

Scouts Company (except members on duty at Detention Camp on 14th and 15th inst.)—Squad drill and musketry exercises at Headquarters.

Signalling Section—Examination of 8 members (as detailed by Sergt. Major Blair) at Murray Battery.

Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters. All members must attend.

DETAIL.

On duty at Headquarters: H.K.V.R.

On duty at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon: H.K.V.R.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp):—

On duty to-night: Scouts Company. Officer on duty: Lieut. Weall.

On duty to-morrow night: Scouts Company. Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy.

Orderly Officer: 2nd Lieut. Bonnar, H.K.V.R.

Orderly Sergeant: Sergt. Hurley, H.K.V.R.

NOTE.

With reference to Corps Orders of 8.6.15 and 10.6.15, members of the Corps on duty at the Detention Camp, Kowloon, who live or work at Kowloon may parade at Hung-hom Station at 6.50 p.m. instead of at the Star Ferry wharf, Hongkong, at 6.20 p.m. All others will assemble at the Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, at 6.20 p.m. and cross to Kowloon by the 6.25 p.m. ferry in charge of the Officer on duty.

Printed at the China Mail Office, Hongkong.